Fatal Result of Misceges nation in the South.

Execution of Reuben Wright (White Man) for the Murder of Silas Hairsten (Colored).

DANBERRY, Stokes Co., N. C., May 21, 1868. Again has conviction followed circumstantial evi-dence; again the scaffold's victim protests against the stern decree of the law, and the terrible death penalty was to-day enforced on Reuben Wright, a white man, for the murder of Silas Hairsten, a negro. Never perhaps has there been a case so singalar and peculiar, in which the murder was so awfully atroclous, the victim so innocent, the pertrators of the crime, though no adepts, so barbar ous, and the whole affair is possibly without an equal in the long list of murders that have been explated on the scaffold. Here in the mountains of North rolina, at one extremity of an adjunct of the Blue Ridge, the murder created the most intense excite ment among the population, by no means exempt from the commission of crime, and where murder though not now rampaut, has been of no unusual

was on the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hairsten, situated in this county, on the banks of the Dan river. o emancipation by this lady only about one undred remained, mostly families, who because of nch encumbrances were prevented from roaming at large over the country. Among these were Silas flairsten, a negro, and his wife Minta, a handsome mulatto girl of about twenty-one years of age. There were also several white hands employed upon this plantation, among whom was Renben Wright, a man of about sixty years of age. Wright had been married, but his wife died without issue nearly one year previous to the date of this murder, thus leaving him, who, though an old man, was hale and hearty and of all the vigor of youth, alone and without a ompanion in his declining years. Daily labor in the ield brought all the plantation hands in close conact, white and black, men and women, and here it was that an acquaintance was first formed between Renben Wright and Minta Hairsten. Both were in the field every day, and by adroit manceuvring on

the field every day, and by adroit manceuvring on their parts they managed to keep close to each other, and thus acquaintance ripened into an intimacy that ruined the happiness of a confiding husband, created an inveterate hatted on the part of Wright against him and finally resulted in his assassination.

The cabins on the plantation are built somewhat after the fashion of soldlers' winter quarters, carefully laid omin streets, and that of Wright was adjacent to Silas Hairsten's cabin. To this he became a frequent visitor in the absence of the husband, and a criminal intimacy was carried on successfully between him and Hairsten's faithless wife for a number of months, not, however, without the knowledge of the husband, who more than once caught them flagrante delicts, and who by his watchfulness rendered the timost caution necessary on the part of Wright and his paramour. Matters progressed in this way until the husband was forced to the necessity of requesting Wright to discontinue his visits to his house, avowing at the same time that he "would stand such shameless conduct no longer." So determined was the injured and indignant spouse and so strict an eye did he keep on his young but frait wife that for quite a length of time no opportunity was afforded the pair of carrying on their unholy amours, and to rid themselves of this obstacle now became their entire aim.

ever, applied for in her behalf, and she was granted a respite to the 24d day of October by his Excellency, Governor Worth. Green and Prior are still to undergo trial as accessories, and something may possibly be developed at this sufficiently extennating to spare the community here the barbarous spectacie of a woman heing hanged.

Reaben Wright was sixty years of age, had gray eyes, long gray hair and whiskers and a face of exactly the type of Daniel Webster. There is nothing in his countenance to denote the hardened assassin, but on the contrary a screne expression that would totally banish that impression.

Minta Haisten, twenty-one years of age, is a bright mulaitte, of medium height; has long, wavy black hair, black eyes, and was quite handsome before her imprisonment, her form being well proportioned and well developed. Her features, formerly very attractive, have now a pinched, careworn and miscrable expression.

THE LAST NIGHT

of the condemned man was passed in a fitful sleep; and long ere the gray streaks of dawn came strugging through the burs of his window cell Reuben Wright areae and paced slowly backwards and forwards the extent of the narrow confines of his cell. Slowly the long weary hours of this beautiful morning dragged their minutes, which accumed ages to the doomed man, to the hour of breakfast, when the jailer presented himself with the last meal, accompanied by Rebecca, an elderly, but exceedingly kind colored woman, who had been the constant and faithful attendant of Wright for the past twelve months. At this time he seemed feverish, but still maintained that dogged and stern fortitude that characterized his whole imprisonment. He spoke freely to both his visitors, partock of his meal, but ate very little, the few mouthings that he did take seeming to be forced down his throat. He constantly applied a wet handkerchief to his forehead and temples, as if to cool the fever and keep his brain clear for the terrible orden that he knew well was approaching slowly to him, but awfully fast. Left

again."
"Do you think she knows anything about the

recipion to the interior of contract of the co

left the scaffold. This concluded, and preparatory

the Sheriff asked the condemned if he had anything to say to the assembled crowd, to which he replied that he had not, and this was followed by the remark that he was entirely innocent of the murder, and had no knowled see it the was entered; and he said this, did not look the hardened assassin that the circumstances would indicate. His venerable features wore a placid, calm and collected look; he spoke with a clear and steady in onation of voice, and even his hand did not botray the nervousness and tremor usual to one of his years. The hour being now a quarter past twelve M. the sheriff asked the condemned how soon he would wish the execution to take placo, which he answered with the greatest composure in these words—"whenever you are ready I am ready." In subsequent conversation nothing further was developed, nor was any change observable in the demeanor of the man, and at ten manutes to one P. M., the cart being backet up to the rade ladder leading to the seaffold, Wright commenced to ascend. He stumbled on the shroul with which he was enveloped, when the Sheffill, mistaking this for feebleness, offered assistance, which was promptly declined; and with a vigor remarkable for a man of his age he reached the platform and stood erect. Amid a sileuce that was appalling the white cap was placed over the head of the doomed man, the rope was fastened over the gal-

LECTURE ON LIGHT.

An interesting lecture on "Light," illustrated with rarious new and remarkable experiments, was delivered by Professor Henry Morton at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on last Saturday evening.

The lecturer is by birth and descent a New Yorker, grandson of General Morton, so well and favorably known among the Knickerbockers of a former generation, and now holds the position of resident secretary of the Franklin Institute and editor of their journal, while at the same time occupying the chair of chemistry and physics in the University of Pennsylvania, an institution corresponding in its an-tiquity and character with our own Columbia College.
This lecture is the fifth which has been delivered by

Prof. Morton in the same place, and had for its special subject "Sunlight." Notwithstanding the stormy character of the night the house was densely had been sold several days before the lecture.

To give even an outline of the subject as developed by the lecturer during the two nours for which he riveted the attention of his audience would require far too much space; suffice it to say that the nature of the sun, the source of his heat and the properties of his light were most fluently and clearly explained, the various points being illustrated by a series of pictures projected with wonderful brilliancy on an immense screen, forty feet square, covering the front of the stage. The thing that most impressed the audience was the number, beauty, success and promptitude of the numerous experimental illustrations intro-duced throughout the lecture. An able corps of assistants, under the direction of Mr. Coleman Sellers, Vice President of the Franklin Institute, an eminent American mechanical engineer, and famous both in this country and Europe for his inventions and productions as an amateur photographer, placed at the lecturer's hand or operated at his signal everything

at the moment it was required.

The lecturer placed himself and apparatus on a platform secured to one of the stage traps, and then was raised to a great height above the floor, at which elevation he burned in the compound blowpipe a piece of thick steel wire rope. The fountain of scintiliating sparks and drops of melted steel-which, descending in a broad sheet some fitteen feet in height, poured upon the stage and rolled in a torrent of flery hall towards the footlights—was a sight never to be forgotten. A wheel five feet in diameter, sup-porting electric tubes, was rotated, while flashes of

porting electric tubes, was rotated, while flashes of electric fire from the largest induction coil in the world, belonging to the University of Pennsylvania, were passed through, producing a dazzling star of constantly changing colored rays.

The drop curtain, descending for a few moments, rose again, displaying a brilliant palace scene, illuminated by numerous lime lights judiciously placed. There then marched in a great aumber of masked figures, in costumes representing the colors of the rainbow, and bearing banners with brilliant devices. These, taking positions, formed a tableau equal in brilliancy and beauty of general effect to anything we have ever seen upon the stage. At a signal the white light was extinguished and its place supplied by pure yellow light, equally bright, when every trace of color disappeared, and the entire plaianx became a ghastly company of spectres bearing banners of white and black. The means for producing this yellow light is a device of Professor Morton's, entirely new and eminently efficient—in fact the entire house was illuminated with it from the stage, so that the same wonderful change was manifest in the faces and costumes of the audience.

These are but a few of the experiments shown, and repeated and enthusiastic applause testified the natural delignt of the audience.

BOOK NOTICE.

GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON AND MISSOURI IN 1861.

A Monograph of the Great Rebellion. By James Peckham, formerly Leutenant Colonel Eighth infantry, Missouri Volunteers. New York: American News Company, publishers.

This is a small, neatly printed volume of some 450 pages, largely made up of official military correspondence interwoven in the general narrative. The purpose of the author is to show that the failure of the Missouri secessionists, including the Governor, Lieutenaut Governor, State civil officers and militia officers and Legislature, to carry off Missouri in 1861 into the great rebellion after the fashlon of South Carolina and her confederates, was mainly due to General Lyon, although second only to Lyon in bis bold, sagacious and vigorous movements in behalf of the Union cause stood Francis P. Biair, Jr.

The secesh Governor, C. F. Jackson, and his secesh Logislature had cut out the necessary work in view of the turning over of Missouri to the confederacy at the appointed signal. Commissioner Russell, a rebel envoy extraordinary from the secoded state of Mississippi (January, 1861) had been received in great state at a joint meeting of the two houses of the Missouri Legislature; a bill for a secession convention was next passed, and measures for organizing and arming the militia, and various schemes were adopted for suppressing the Union men of the State and seizing the property of the United States, especially the arsenal at St. Louis. This arsenal State and seizing the property of the United States, especially the arsenal at St. Louis. This arsenal embraced military workshops and military stores, including 60,000 stands of arms (mostly Enfeld and Springfield rifles), 1,500,000 ball cartridgus, a number of field pieces and slegs guns, together with a large amount of machinery and munitions of war in abundance. In the main magazine there were 20,000 pounds of powder. In January, 1811, this valuable arsenal was so far undefended that a small force of resolute men might have captured it day or night. But the city of St. Louis was, by a heavy majority of its people, a loyal and wide awake city. Its heavy German element was sound to the core, and we may say that without these loyal and trusty German element was sound to the core, and we may say that without these loyal and trusty German element was sound to the core, and we may say that without these loyal and trusty German element was sound to the core, and we may say that without these loyal and trusty German element was sound to the core, and we may say that without these loyal and trusty German element was sound to the core, and we may say that without these loyal and trusty German element was sound to he core, and we may say that without these loyal to the city and its vigilance Governor Jackson and his State official secesh confederates had to proceed with some caution in their designs upon the arsenal. They began to plot, but they were baffied by counterplots; they began to muster their militia, when Lyon, in charge of the arsenal, began to receive reinforcements and to organize and arm the loyal volunteers of the city. Then Governor Jackson established his rebel camp in the city, known as Camp Jackson—a camp which (after inspecting it in the diaguise of a weman's outful Lyon was convinced was intended for the capture of his arsenal. He immediately resolved to take the initiative, and having perfected his plans he moved on the enemy's works on the loth of May so adroitly as to compel a surrender without

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Mongolian as an Idlesynerat—At Dinner—On the Pave—At the Theatre—In the Photograph Gallery—His Views on Eastern and Western Systems of Civilization—What He Thinks of Himself and of Joss Yankee—In the Park—Visitors and Cards.

Equally with his Caucasian congener the Mongolian gentleman is idiosyneratic. He has his likes and

dislikes. His temperament is not, except perhaps that it has a little more lymph in it, so very widely separated from that of the European. What if he was born on the other side of the Caucasus? Is he less a "man and a brother?" The boasted lineage of the Israelite is modern compared with the men "of far Cathay." When Moses was leading the forlorn hosts of the tribes, "laden with the spells of the Egyptians," through the wilderness, was not he "present in his ancestors in China," as Confucius writes? Of the proud aristocracy of Europe who shoes of M'sieu Lion-hea-heuan, body servant to are of yesterday when we compare them, wearing the round, blue eyes of the European, with the Cahues; but we must exalt these sons of the Sun, these zers and philosophers of that populous land which, from the day Marco Polo visited it until Padre Hue wrate his two volumes on its social condition, was "sealed" and jealously guarded from intrusion of outside burbarians by the derest of dragons in scaled armor of the national color—yellow. The educated gentleman of Pekin is, as we have hinted, ternal impressions. The nearer we approach him the better we like him. He is not snobbish—happily for the Empire the works of Thackeray have never been translated by any enterprising publisher at the

the better we like him. He is not snobbish—happily for the Empire the works of Thackeray have never been translated by any enterprising publisher at the Cathayan capital, and therefore "snob" forms no part of its written or or al language—he is satisfied with his ancient blood, and is not therefore particularly anxious that every one he meats shall be impressed with his descent or his social importance. With him life is a surfout thing. It was not given him to fritter away in idleness, spending freely that which his economical and laborious progenitors, with impecuations intent, gathered together "that their codins might be of sandal wood." And, in life, nothing with him commands so much of the time he gives to meditation and the "moralities," as how best his stomach shall be "lined," that his days may be numbered by decades of years in the hand given to his people—the Central Land of Flowers.

PRESS AND CEREMONY.

When your sotiern pays you a visit of ceremony, or even calls at your chop "with speculation in his yess," he decorates his person with rich and gorgoously colored garments made from the brocades of his weavers; but when he approaches the table he removes his costly attire, and, figuratively speaking, rolls up his sleeves; for with him dining means work—of a most agreeable character, however. When your Chinese gentleman robes his person for state occasions no, Western belle can outvie him in the magnificence of the materials he employs. But when he "retires to the snades of private life," to ponder the wise saws of the old time graybeards of his vast country, absorbing as it does one-tenth of the habitable globe, he forgets, in looking into the well of truth, that he is aught but a man—no better, no greater, no more exaited in the all-perceiving eyes of Josh than his valet, Herr Choou-chi-tiam, who has the supreme felicity of being superior as a catigraphist to his master, and consequently a candidate for a mandarinship.

Sociably your Tajen, no matter how great or small in the public estimation or i

to spoil their appetities by deglutitions of benzine, even if it is labeled "Ood Bourbon."

No the Pave.

The weather being unpropidious, our Embassy prefer the venicular to the peripaetic system of locomotion. They do not object to the occasional use of their limbs on the pase; but they are economical, and will not if they can help it have their gorgeous raiment spotted by pluvan showers which, in the words of Andrew Jackson, in this counity "tail alike on the just and the unjust." When, however, the thermometer and barometer agree to something like permanency and the President has acknowledged their presence in the "Great kepublic," you will find our visitors from Pekin peekin' in at the windows of the stores on Broadway, and crimosing with expressions that at least will be novel whatever in the way of art, be it in face or cotton, sliver or gold, alabaster or bronze, is presented to their gaze. At present even the sixteen servants of the adjens sun and Chin prefer the close carriage or the open barouence.

The "white Pawa" addain.

On Monday evening many of these were introduced to the "white Fawa" at his severe introduced to the "white Fawa" at his sorten, and not one of them—and they all have three sylaoles or more to their names (monther idlosyncrany)—but is persuaded he has beneid with his own eyes and without the employment of optum litissions wortny of the greatest magician. In tacir mins the man

CHINA AND CHINESE.

The Literature and Art of the Middle King-dom-Oriental Modes of Thought as Com-pared with European-Proverbs of the People as Illustrative of Their Habits of Thought-How a Mandarin Curses.

The study of the manners and morals and modes of thought common to the people of the Middle Kingdom reveals many points of similarity to those of the Hindoos and the races of Southeastern Asia in general, with the exception of one or two of these races which have heretofore proved remarkable for military prowess. Notwithstanding the fact that agriculture is particularly encouraged, the subjects of the five-clawed dragon have always been a commercial people, and are, in fact, commercial in their ideas and instincts. For several centuries, and, in fact, since the first attempts of European diplomacy to open the ports of the East to free trade, the great obstacle in the way of tolerable freedom of intercourse have been the jealousy and extortion of the mandarins, who have pretty well controlled the son of the dragon in his foreign diplomatic relations; and, though the entire instincts of the people have been commercial, there has been on the part of the government a general disregard of these instincts and of the true theory of political economy as based upon the geographical position and resources of the kingdom. The intercourse with foreigners consequent upon trade relations has, however, had the effect to disabuse the minds of considerable of their national prejudices, most of which may be dated Minister from the United States and of Sir Frederic Bruce as English or British Minister at Pekin. More has also developed the fact that no line of seashore of the same length in the world is furnished with so many excellent harbors and with so many facilities for commerce, and no reason can be assigned why the Middle Kingdom should not with proper treaties become one of the wealthest commercial nations in the world. Latterly, also, the government has manifested a landable intention to be just to the barbarians, as all foreigners are termed, somewhat in Imitation of the Greek national egotism, and in one or two instances, as in the case of the Formosa murder, active measures have been taken to bring the perpetrators to justice. A great part of this assating of the national prejudice has, undoubtedly, been due to the education of numbers of the higher classes abroad, some few mandar as laying graduated in institutions in the United States, with more or less credit to themselves. As a rule the natives learn languages with facility, and mandarins are now numerous who speak the English languages with more or less facility. Another cause has been the emigration of considerable numbers of natives to California, and their frequent return to bring back their wives, mothers and fathers to this country; though no mative is permitted to leave the imperial domain without taking all these viciatives with him, unless it can be proved that the relatives in question have sufficient property to take eare of themselves, and could in no wise become a burden to the State. This regulation are not all the country of the property of take eare of themselves, and could in no wise become a burden to the State. This regulation are permitted to called the country of the permitted to the comparative fallacy and weakness of their civilization of the manuers of country and many the country of the permitted to their civilization of the manuers and customs the country will be likely to sweep away essentially the old grooves of thought and feeling, and that the d has also developed the fact that no line of seashore of the same length in the world is furnished

Services and the services of the service of the ser

which have no European equivalents and express most immediately a couple of the main principles of the philosophy of Confutsee; and "After the pig is killed then speak of the price," for to take advantage of accidental circumstances for extortion, is segraphic that it is a wonder that it has not ere now been universally adopted.

Again, the proverb "Where there is musk there will be odor without standing in the wind," to express the idea that talent and worth will exhibit themselves in spite of univorable circumstances, is worth remembering, besides conveying a useful lesson to persons a little too intensely inclined to wind their own bugles. "The heart of a man and the maw of an ox," expressive of avarice, has, on the other hand, less merit about it; while "To mistake a squire for an emperor," not to discern essential differences in things, is happy and applies elsewhere than in Canton. "A rat and a cat to sleep together," bad people to attempt to agree, is expressive enough in its way, though there are several better ones in English already; "A thief's mouth with pearis in it," for a dissembling villain, is more felicitous; while "The dog lords it over the earls rice," may be imagined very graphic when accompanied by a real mandarin shrug of a pair of shrivelled shoulders. Expressive of commercial shrewdness and withat very foreible is "A basket of grain to a pound of meat," for an unprofitable investment; while an "Oily mouth and a heart like a razor" is a proverb demonstrative of the fact that villains are not particularly scarce in that country; "A toad studying astronomy in a weill" for a person with contracted ideas is graphic enough and grotesque enough for a mandarin to find no fault with it; and "To nourish a rat te eat a hole in one's baga" is far more subtly sarcastie on the ingratitude of men befriended that even the hackneyed "To warm a snake to be bitten by it" which dates from the old classic fable. "Every day four ounces of sin" its proverb dean in one's head," which has never been exceeded in

An Inspector Charged by an Editor with Making a "False and Frandslent" Return

to Be Tried.

The Board of Health yesterday afternoon held its regular meeting, Judge Bosworth in the chair.

The counsel to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Robert Bonner, complaining of an alleged untruthful report against certain lots of his in Sixth avenue, reported that he had written a letter to Mr. Bonner asking him to make a formal charge against the inspector if he knew that he (the inspector) had been "seen," as he had given it out in a former letter. To this he received a reply, which he the statements of the inspector's reports were false concerning the unhealthy stagnant waters on his lots concerning the unhealthy stagmant waters on his lots in Sixth avenue, contended that he could not be expected to go about hunting up evidence as to the inspector's being bribed, but that it was currently reported in the neighborhood that the inspector had been "seen" nevertheiess. In concluding Mr. Bonner said that he had been obliged to abandon his country seat in West Morrisania, which he had bought to "please his wife and left to save his life." because the Board had not noted so as to put an end by the unhealth siness of the neighborhood, caused by a stagmant pond in the vicinity. On motion the original papers relating to the pond in question were referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation. A motion also prevailed that a full investigation be made into the charges preferred against one of the inspectors by Mr. Bonner, that the inspector had sent to the board a "false and fraudulent" return as to the condition of certain of certain of his, (Mr. Bonner's) lots in this city.

The investigation will take place on the 2d of June, when Mr. Bonner will be summoned before the Board. It was resolved on motion to commence suits against 189 tenement house owners for violation of the tenement house law—the first suit to be against one Burns, of Brooklyn.

A resolution that an inspection of the water closets of the ferry, steamboat and railroad companies in the Mstropolitan district be made was passed.